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SELECT SĀTAVĀHANA COINS IN THE GOVERNMENT MUSEUM, MADRAS

BY

M. RAMA RAO, M.A., PH.D.

Nizam College, Osmania University, Hyderabad—Deccan

NEW SERIES—General Section, Vol. VII, No. 2 & 4

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INTRODUCTION

I examined over 6,000 Sātavāhana coins in the Government Museum, Madras, in June 1953. Most of them are copies and many are worn out. I selected 223 of them for inclusion in this Catalogue. Twenty-four of these coins were obtained from Amarāvati,* in the Guntur district. The find spots of the other coins are not known, but it is certain that almost all of them were obtained during the course of the excavations conducted on ancient Buddhist sites in coastal Āndhradēśa. Most of the coins are of lead and a few of potin.

TYPES

The coins included in this Catalogue are of six main types—Caitya 51, Lion 24, Horse 49, Elephant 94, Ship 2, Bull 1 and Camel 1.

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Ninety-six of these coins, belong to eight Sātavāhana kings as follows—Gautamīputra Sātakarṇi 41, Vāsiṣṭhīputra Pulumāvi 17, Sātakarṇi IV 5, Śivaśrī 2, Candra Sātakarṇi 1, Skanda Sātakarṇi 1, Śrī Yajña Sātakarṇi 28, Karṇa Sātakarṇi 1 and Śaka Sada 2. The remaining coins do not contain legends and cannot, therefore, be ascribed to any king with certainty.

I am discussing below the importance of these coins by their types.

CAITYA TYPE COINS

Caitya of two arches—Coin No. 1 of this Catalogue is a unique coin, of an unknown variety of this type. The caitya of three, six and eight arches, figures on Sātavāhana coins and the caitya of eight arches, is to be found on the coins of the Mahārathis ([1]) and the coins of the Ānanda dynasty ([2]). There are two broad arches on this coin, and no traces of an arch above them. The two letters, *Vas (i)*, found below the caitya, add to the importance of this coin. These two letters may be taken to be an abbreviation of *Vasaṭhi* or *Vasaṭhiputa*. Four later Sātavāhana kings, Puḷumāvi II, Sātakarṇi IV, Śivaśrī and Candra Sātakarṇi, had the matronymic, *Vāsiṣṭhīputra*. It is not possible, therefore, to ascribe this coin to any one of them with certainty.

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* 6, 7, 8. 12. 13. 15. 18. 21, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 38, 40, 41, 42, 44, 47, 48, 49, 102, 133, and 219 of this Catalogue.

1 *Ancient India*, No. 4, pl. CXXVII and CXXVIII.

2 *BMC*, pl. VIII, Nos. G.P. 2, 235, G. P3, 236 and G.P. 4.

Caitya of three arches—Out of the twelve coins of this variety, included in this Catalogue, three have the plain caitya and contain no legend (3). Coins Nos. 5–9 fall into one group. There is a gap of four letters in the legend on coin No. 7 and this may be filled by the addition of the four letters, *ṭasa siri*. The complete legend would then read as *Raño Gotamiputasa Siri Satakaṇisa* and would resemble the full legend found on coins of other types. (4) Coins Nos. 5 and 6 contain incomplete legends, which suggest the full forms, *Gotamiputasa Raño Satakaṇisa* and *Satakaṇisa Raño Gotamiputasa*. Coins Nos. 8 and 9 seem to contain the alternative legend of the monarch. I have suggested long ago, that the use of the caitya of three arches and the legend *Raño Gotamiputasa Siri Satakaṇisa* by the celebrated Sātavāhana king, Gautamīputra Sātakarṇi, in restriking the silver coins of Nahapāna (5) indicates the existence of independent coins of this variety of caitya coins in his other dominions in central and eastern Dakkan. This suggestion is justified by the find of this variety of coins, published by me elsewhere (6). The five coins included in this Catalogue, are thus a welcome addition to our meagre stock of this variety of caitya coins of Gautamīputra Sātakarṇi. Coins Nos. 10, 11 and 13 which belong to Puḷumāvi, Śivaśrī and Candra Sātakarṇi, resemble coins previously published (7). Coin No. 12 is of particular importance. Martin has previously published a coin of this variety (8), but the legend on that coin is partly worn out. Prof. Mirashi has published another coin of Śivaśrī, but the legend on that coin does not contain the matronymic. This is therefore, the only coin of Śivaśrī (9), which contains his full name, matronymic and title.

Caitya of six arches—Of the twenty-one coins of this variety, included in this Catalogue, nine belong to Gautamīputra Sātakarṇi, one to his son, Puḷumāvi, and eleven to Śrī Yajña. Nos. 14 and 15 seem to contain the legend in the form *Raño Gotamiputasa Satakaṇisa.* No. 16 has the form *Raño Satakaṇisa Gotamiputasa.* Nos. 17, 18 and 19 have the form *Satakaṇisa Raño Gotamiputasa.* No. 24 has the form *Gotamiputasa Siri Satakaṇisa.* Nos. 20 and 21 contain abbreviated forms. All these coins belong to Gautamīputra Sātakarṇi. Rapson has published a number of coins, of this variety of the caitya type, but ascribed all of them to Śrī Yajña. He presumed that Śrī Yajña had his name abbreviated as *Gotamiputasa* and *Satakaṇisa* on these coins, and that there was a change of type from the caitya

3 Nos. 2, 3 and 4.

4 *ABORS*, XXII, pages 171–185 and pl. XVI, No. 16.

5 *BMC*, pl. IX, Nos. 253–258.

6 *JDHC*, II–2, p. 81. Some Sātavāhan coins Nos. 2–5.

7 For coins of Puḷumāvi *see BMC*, page 20 and pl. V, Nos. 88, 89, GP. 1 ; Rea—*SIBA*, pl. XIII, Nos. 2, 3, 5 ; Smith—*ZDMG*, 1906, page 619 ; Elliot—*CSI* No. 7 *b* ; *Some Sat. coins* Nos. 6–8 ; For coins of Sivasri *see BMC*, page 29, and pl. V. Nos. 115–116 ; Rea—*SIBA* pl. XIII, No. 4 ; Smith—*ZDMC* 1906, page 620 ; Thomas in *Ind. Ant.* IX, No. 12 ; Elliot—*CSI* No. 7 ; for coins of Candra Sātakarni *see BMC*, pages 30–31 and pl. VII, Nos. 117-119 and G.P. 1 ; Smith—*ZDMC* 1906, page 623 ; Thomas—*Ind. Ant.* IX, page 13 ; Elliot—*CSI* No. 7 *a* and *Some Sat. coins* No. 9.

8 *Num. Suppl.* 1934, page 61, coin 2.

9 *JNSI*, II, p. 88 ; pl. VIII, Nos. 13 and 14.

of three arches to the caitya of six arches in his regin [10]. As I have shown elsewhere, many coins bearing the caitya of three arches, on the obverse, were issued by Gautamīputra Sātakarṇi, Puḷumāvi and Candra Sātakarṇi [11]. The BMC contains coins of this variety, issued by Puḷumāvi, Śivaśrī, Candra Sātakarṇi, Śrī Yajña and Śrī Rudra [12]. Of these, Candra Sātakarṇi flourished after Śrī Yajña and not before him. Hence Śrī Yajña could not have changed the type. Coin No. 23 of this Catalogue, contains on the obverse, a caitya of six arches and the legend of Vāsiṣṭhīputra, who flourished several generations before Śrī Yajña. Further, Rev. Scott who examined the hoard of Nahapāna's silver coins restruck by Gautamīputra Sātakarṇi, has stated long ago that in restriking these coins Sātakarṇi used, along with other devices, the caitya of six arches, both with and without the surmounting crescent, and in some cases the caitya with pellets in the arches and in the surmounting crescent. The monarch also used the caitya of three and ten arches [13]. Coins of these two descriptions have been found. It is certain, therefore, that coins bearing the caitya of six arches, were also issued by this king [14] long before he conquered the Kṣaharātas. Moreover, a great king like Śrī Yajña must have been prudent enough to realise that if his own legend was abbreviated as *Gotamiputasa* and *Satakaṇisa* these forms could easily be mistaken to be those of the legend of his greater ancestor, Gautamīputra Sātakarṇi. Yajña or Yaṇa was his personal name and this could not have been omitted in any case. His known coins show that his personal name was invariably used on his coins. For these reasons Rapson's presumptions become untenable and his ascription of all caitya coins of the six-arched variety to Śrī Yajña, restoring the legends, irrespective of the availability or otherwise of the letter space on them, becomes unjustifiable. Only those coins which contain the distinctive personal name Yajña or Yaṇa alone should be ascribed to him. I would, therefore, ascribe coins Nos. 14–22 of this Catalogue to Gautamīputra Sātakarṇi.

Solid caitya—Out of the nine coins of this variety included in this Catalogue, six belong to Gautamīputra Sātakarṇi, and three to Śrī Yajña. Three coins of this variety have been published previously [15]. Two of them, bigger in size, have been ascribed to Śrī Yajña after the addition of *Siri Yaṇa* to their legends. The third coin contains a defective and abbreviated legend and its ascription to the same monarch is unwarranted [16]. Of the coins included in this Catalogue, the legends on Nos. 35–39 are absolutely clear, and there is no space on them for the insertion of any other name. Nos. 41–43 show that all coins of Śrī Yajña, contain his personal name which is the only basis of distinction between his coins

10 *BMC*, Intro. p. lxxiii.

11 *Some Sat coins*, Nos. 2–9.

12 *BMC*, Intro. p. lxxii.

13 *JBBRAS*, XXII, pages 223–243 and pl. I and IV.

14 *Some Sat. coins* Nos. 10–14.

15 *BMC*, pl. VI, Nos. 132, 133 and No. 134.

16 Even according to Rapson the legend can be restored as (*Raño Gotamipu*) *ta* (*kanisa*) and there is no room for the addition of *sa Siri Yana Sata* to the legend. *See* Catalogue page 34, coin No. 134.

and those of Gautamīputra Sātakarṇi. Further, the legends on coins Nos. 35–39 resemble the legends of this king's coins of other types and varieties. I have no hesitation in ascribing these coins to Gautamīputra Sātakarṇi. Coin No. 40 whose legend is dubious, may also be tentatively ascribed to this monarch. Three special features of the coins may be noticed here. The coins published hitherto have the caitya in the centre while on the coins included in this Catalogue the caitya is to be found both to the right and left of the coin. Secondly, the caitya on the published coins has the lotus and conch on either side while on the coins included in this Catalogue there is the combination of the svastika and the glass-shaped symbol and the svastika and lotus, in addition. Thirdly, some of these coins have the caitya without any symbols on either side. For these reasons these coins are a welcome addition to the existing stock.

Caitya of six arches in square—Coin No. 51 of this Catalogue contains the caitya on the obverse, and lotus design on the reverse. It does not contain any legend and cannot be assigned to any king. It is an unknown variety, of the caitya type of Sātavāhana coins.

Caitya of ten arches—This is a variety hitherto unknown and till recently unpublished ([17]). Seven coins of this variety have been included in this Catalogue ([18]). Of these No. 44 contains the familiar legend of Gautamīputra Sātakarṇi. Since this monarch is known to have used the caitya of ten arches in restriking the coins of Nahapāna there need not be any doubt about the issuer of these coins. No. 45 has the peculiar and abbreviated form, *Satasa,* which appears on the published coins of Sātakarṇi I and stands for *Satakaṇisa.* It may be tentatively ascribed to Gautamīputra Sātakarṇi.

LION TYPE COINS

Many coins of this type have been published previously by Thomas ([19]), Rea ([20]), Rapson ([21]) and the present writer ([22]). These coins are of two main varieties, lion facing left and caitya and lion facing left and ujjain symbol. Coins of these two varieties have been included in this Catalogue besides new and unknown varieties, viz., lion facing left and blank ; lion facing right and blank ; lion facing right, and caitya and lion facing left and tree and caitya. Of the two coins of the lion and ujjain symbol variety published by Rapson, in the BMC, one is said to have the legend *Siri..........Samisa* but actually on the coins *Samisa Siri (Pu)* is visible. The other coin is said to contain many letters, of

[17] *See* my paper entitled "Sātavāhana coin of the ten-arched caitya type" read at the AIOC, Ahmedabad session of the Ind. Hist. Cong.

[18] Nos. 44–50.

[19] *Ind. Ant.* IX, pages 61–65, No. 18.

[20] *SIBA*, pl. XII, Nos. 45–50.

[21] *JRAS*, 1903, pages 285–312, No. 13 ; *BMC* Cat, pages 10–12 and pl. III, G.P. 2, G.P. 3, 36–38, 42, 43; Cat. page 24 ; pl. V, Nos. G.P. 2 and G.P. 3.

[22] *JNSI*, XV–1, page 74 and pl. I–19.

which *Pu* is clear and *ḷu* possible. Rapson has conjecturally attributed these coins to Pulumāvi ([23]). Five coins of this variety are included in this Catalogue. Of these Nos. 52 and 53 do not contain any legends, and cannot therefore be ascribed to any king. No. 55 resembles one of the coins published by Rapson. The legend *Samisa* is common to both. This title is to be found on the ten-arched variety of the caitya coins of Pulumāvi. Hence this coin has to be ascribed to Pulumāvi and becomes the third known lion coin of this king. Coin No. 56 contains the familiar legend of Śri Yajña. Only one lion coin of this king has been known so far ([24]) and this becomes the second coin of its kind. Coin No. 54 contains part of the legend of Gautamīputra Sātakarṇi. I have previously published a lion coin of Sātakarṇi IV. We are now in a position to state that the lion device was introduced by Sātakarṇi I and continued by his successors and that among the latter Sātavāhanas, Gautamīputra Sātakarṇi, Puḷumāvi, Sātakarṇi IV and Śrī Yajña issued coins of this type. Rapson has included in the BMC, several coins with the lion facing left on the obverse and the caitya of six arches in a double line square surmounted by a row of dots and a crescent on the reverse. Most of these have traces of a legend read as *Sakasena* and have been assigned to Māḍharīputra Svāmi Sakasēna of a Kanheri inscription. Nos. 63 and 65 of this Catalogue resemble the above coins and may be conjecturally assigned to Sakasēna ([25]) though they do not have legends. No. 71 of this Catalogue is of the same type but of a different and new variety. I have published elsewhere a similar coin belonging to Sātakarṇi IV ([26]), the immediate successor of Pulumāvi. This coin may also be ascribed to the same king. These two coins constitute a new variety of the coins of the lion and caitya type. Many other coins included in this Catalogue have the lion facing right or left on the obverse and their reverse is plain ([27]). A few coins of this variety have been published by Rea ([28]) and the present writer ([29]). No. 75 of this Catalogue is a peculiar coin. On all the lion coins, known so far, the animal stands either by itself or before an altar or tree, but on this coin it has symbols both before and below and no altar. The tree and caitya on the reverse do not figure on any other coins of the Sātavāhanas. The tree and caitya are the familiar reverse device of the coins of the 'Kura' kings and the Mahāraṭhis of Chittaldurg ([30]). Since the 'Kura' kings used the bow and arrow device on the obverse of their coins, and the Mahāraṭhis used the bull, this coin cannot be ascribed to either of the two families. The lion is the favourite device of the Sātavāhanas. This coin which contains the Sātavāhana symbol on one side and the symbol of the Kolhapur and Chittaldurg rulers on the other, is thus a peculiar coin.

23 *Cat.* page 24/ff. 1 and 2.
24 *Some Sat. coins* No. 40.
25 Cf. *Ibid* Nos. 35 and 36.
26 *Ibid* No. 37 ; *JNSI*, XV-1, page 74 ; pl. 1, No. 19.
27 *See* varieties B and D under Lion Type Coins in this Catalogue.
28 *SIBA*, pl. XII and XIII, Nos. 45–51.
29 *Some Sat. coins* No. 34.
30 *Anc. Ind.* No. 4, pl. XXVII, No. 19.

HORSE TYPE COINS

Many coins of the horse type, both with and without legends, have been published before [31]. They are of seven different reverse varieties—tree and caitya, lion, ujjain symbol, caitya, horse, design and plain; and six obverse varieties—crude animal, well formed animal, animal with symbols, plain animal, animal facing left and animal facing right. Rapson has included in the BMC, ten coins obtained from the Cuddapah and Anantapur districts [32]. The animal on these coins is crude and has symbols both above and below. Their reverse device consists of the caitya and tree. Nos. 117–119 of this Catalogue resemble the coins of the BMC with regard to both the obverse and reverse devices. Their provenance is not known, but it is very likely that these coins were also obtained from the same districts.

Rapson has included in the BMC ten coins containing on the obverse a well formed horse facing left with a crescent above and the ujjain symbol on the reverse [33]. He ascribed all these coins to Śrī Yajña. No. 107 of this Catalogue resembles these coins. Of the three coins published by Rapson, with plates, one contains the legend *Satakaṇisa Raño Go* but there is no crescent above the horse. On the second only *Satakaṇisa Raño Gotamipu* is seen and there is no more letter space. On the third coin the legend *Satakaṇisa Raño Go* is clear. There is clear trace of one letter before *Satakaṇisa.* Rapson read this letter as *ño* but it looks more like *sa* and bears no resemblance to *ño* occurring on the same coin. Even in the case of the other coins the existence of letter space has been presumed and the legend of Śrī Yajña conjecturally restored. It is only on three coins that the familar form *Yaṇa* occurs. Among the coins from Gudivada, published by Rea, there are three pieces of this type [34]. One of these has the legend *Satakaṇisa Go,* the second has *Satakaṇisa.... mipu* and the third has............*Gotamiputa.* These legends do not warrant the addition of Yaña, the distinctive name of Śrī Yajña. It is therefore clear that as in the case of the six-arched variety of caitya coins, both Gautamīputra Sātakarṇi and Śrī Yajña issued coins of this variety. No. 107 of this Catalogue bears the legend *takanasa Raño.* I ascribe it to Gautamīputra Sātakarṇi. Rapson has published another variety of horse coins, having on the obverse the animal facing left with a curved line over its neck and the ujjain symbol on the reverse [35]. They belong to Candra Sātakarṇi. No. 109 of this Catalogue is of this variety. The visible part of the legend of the coin seems to contain the matronymic, *Vasaṭhi.* The coins published in the BMC contain the legend *Siri Cada Satasa* without the matronymic. The caitya coins of this king contain the matronymic and the personal name. For this reason coin No. 109 of this Catalogue cannot be assigned to

31 *Some Sāt. coins* Nos. 72–76.
32 *Cat.* pages 25–26 and pl. V, Nos. 105, 106, 111.
33 *Cat.*, pages 38–39 and pl. VI, No. 148 and G.P. 6.
34 *SIBA*, pl. XII, Nos. 10, 11, 14.
35 *Cat.* pages 32–33 and pl. VI, Nos. 126, 127, 129, G.P. 2 and 3.

Candra Sātakarṇi. The alternative is to presume that *Vasaṭhi* stands for the matronymic of Pulumāvi and conjecturally attribute this coin to him. No. 108 of this Catalogue contains a pellet, in the place of the usual crescent above the horse. The legend is that of Śrī Yajña. The BMC contains eighteen coins having on the obverse the horse facing right ([36]). On two of the coins published with plates ([37]), there is a symbol above the hips on the hind legs of the animal. These coins have been ascribed to Śrī Yajña. Coin No. 121 included in this Catalogue has a symbol resembling the trident above the hind hips. It does not contain any legend but on the ground of similarity of type, it may be ascribed to Śrī Yajña. Ten coins having on the obverse the horse facing right with a dot in a circle or a *damaru* before ([38]) are found in the BMC. One of these contains a legend of which *sa* and *ma* are clear. No. 123 of this Catalogue has the horse with a round object before and a legend of which the matronymic and personal name of Śrī Yajña are clear. This, therefore, is a coin of great importance and the only coin of this variety which can be assigned to a Sātavāhana ruler with certainty. Rea has published many coins of the horse type, containing on the obverse the plain animal facing right and the ujjain symbol on the reverse ([39]). The partial legends on these coins seem to contain the matronymic *Gotamiputa* and the title or personal name *Satakaṇi*. Nos. 122 and 124 of this Catalogue belong to this variety. No. 124 has the name Yaña and therefore belongs to Śrī Yajña. No. 122 contains the matronymic and name of Gautamīputra Sātakarṇi and may be attributed to him. The BMC contains another interesting variety of the horse type ([40]), viz., horse facing right, with a dot in a circle before on the obverse, and lion facing left on the reverse. No. 120 of this Catalogue has a symbol above, and a spherical object before the animal on the obverse, and a horse facing left with a symbol before on the reverse. This coin is of the same variety, but of a different pattern. Rea has published nine coins, obtained from Gudivada, of the horse facing left and blank variety ([41]). All these coins contain the figure of a well formed horse. Nos. 76–89 of this Catalogue also contain the horse facing left, on the obverse, and their reverse is plain. But the figure of the horse is crude and is, besides, associated with symbols above, below and before. This horse resembles closely the animal figuring on the coins obtained from the Cuddapah and Anantapur districts. These fourteen coins may be taken to be another variety, hitherto unknown, of the horse type coins of these two districts. One of these coins, No. 88, contains the partial legend *Raño Go* ([42]) and may be tentatively ascribed to Gautamīputra Sātakarni. Another group of coins included in this Catalogue, Nos. 90–106, containing the figure of the horse resembling that on the Cuddapah and Anantapur coins

[36] *Cat.* pages 39–41.
[37] Pl. VII, No. 155 and G.P. 1.
[38] *Cat.* pages 27–28 and pl. V, No. 112.
[39] *SIBA*, pl. XII, Nos. 15, 16, 22–27 and 30.
[40] Pl. V, No. G.P. 4.
[41] *SIBA*, pl. XII, 15, 16, 22–27 and 30.
[42] No. 88.

constitutes another unknown variety of the horse type. Nos. 110–116 constitute yet another variety and might have also come from the above districts. One of these coins, No. 116, contains the partial legend *Go* and *Sataka* [43] and may be attributed to Gautamīputra Sātakarṇi tentatively.

ELEPHANT TYPE COINS

Many coins of this type have been published by Thomas [44], Elliot [45], Rea [46], Smith [47], Rapson [48], Mirashi [49], Yazdani [50], and the present writer [51]. The obverse device on these coins, consists of the elephant facing right, or left, with its trunk hanging, upraised or cut. The device on the reverse side is usually the ujjain symbol, occasionally surmounted by the crescent. The elephant is the oldest and most popular coin device of the Sātavāhanas and persisted throughout the period of their rule. Almost every king of this dynasty issued coins of this type. The twenty-two coins of this type, included in this Catalogue [52], contain the animal facing left. On fourteen of them, the animal has the trunk hanging while on the remaining eight the trunk is upraised. Four of the coins have the ujjain symbol surmounted by a crescent on the reverse. Nos. 127–133 contain the legend of Gautamīputra Sātakarni. The legend on Nos. 134–136 is abbreviated or partial but since the characters are the same as those found on Nos. 127–133 these may be assigned to the same king. Nos. 137–140 belong to Puḷumāvi. Of these, Nos. 139 and 140 resemble two coins published in the BMC [53]. Nos. 141–143 of this Catalogue belong to Sri Yajña and are of known varieties [54]. No. 145 is an important and interesting coin. It bears the legend *Khada Sataka.* One such coin was found by Hoernle in the Chanda hoard though the legend was read wrongly. Another coin in the Indian Museum has been published by Smith [55] but the legend was read as *Cada Satakaṇi.* A third coin obtained from Amaravati, in the Guntur district, was published by Rapson but the legend was read as (*Ruda Sataka*) [56]. Prof. Mirashi found twenty-three coins of

43 No. 116.

44 *Ind. Ant.* IX, pages 81–85 Nos. 6, 7, 15, 16, 17, VI pages 274–275, Nos. 6, 10, 11, 13 and 14.

45 *CSI*, pl. I, No. 29, pl. II, No. 43, page 33, Nos. 8, 10, page 34, Nos. 11, 13 and 14.

46 *SIBA*, pl. XII, Nos. 53–70.

47 *ZDMG*, 1906, page 622 and 619 ; *IMC*, page 212–213.

48 *JRAS*, 1903, pages 301–307, Nos. 14–15 ; *BMC* Cat. page 21 and pl. V, Nos. 90, 91, 93 ; pages 41–44 and pl. VII, Nos. 164, 165, 166, 171, 172, 175, 176, 177, 179, G.P. 2, G.P. 3, G.P. 4, 180, 182, 186.

49 *JNSI*, II, pages 83–94 and pl. VIII.

50 *ABORI*, XXII, pages 176–177 and pl. XIV–XV.

51 *Some Sat. coins*, Nos. 41–71.

52 Nos. 125–146 of this Catalogue.

53 *BMC*, pl. VII, Nos. 164 and 179.

54 *IMC*, pl. XXIII, Nos. 18 and 20.

55 *IMC*, page 213, this coin is said to be No. 22 of pl. XXII but is actually **No. 24.**

56 *BMC*, pl. VII, No. 179.

this king in the Tarhala hoard [57]. No. 145 of this Catalogue must have also been obtained from Amaravâti. I agree with Prof. Mirashi in identifying this king with Śivaskanda Sātakarni of the Puranic lists, the successor of Śivaśri and father of Śrī Yajña. One fact that justifies this ascription is the very close resemblance of the elephant on the obverse side of No. 145 with the animal figuring on one coin of Śrī Yajña in the Indian Museum [58]. No. 14 of this Catalogue belongs to Kana or Karna Sātakarni. The legend found on one of the coins of the Chanda hoard has been read as *Kanu Satakani* and *Siri Kaṇa Sata* but this is an obvious mistake for *Kaṇa Sata*. The coin of this Catalogue gives the complete legend *(Si)ri Kaṇa Satakaṇ(i)*. Seven coins of this king have been found in the Tarhala hoard [59]. It is not possible to identify this king with any known ruler of the Sātavāhana family. Nos. 147–218 of this Catalogue are small size coins of the elephant and ujjain symbol type with the animal figuring in various shapes and forms and associated with many symbols. A few of these contain stray letters whose meaning cannot always be made out. A limited number, however, contain the names of well-known kings. Nos. 153, 164, 168 and 176 belong to Gautamīputra Sātakarni; Nos. 156, 162, 163, 168, 170 and 178 belong to Pulumāvi; Nos. 165, 174, 177 and 179 may be conjecturally attributed to Sātakarṇi IV while Nos. 169 and 175 belong to Śrī Yajña.

MISCELLANEOUS TYPES

The coins described under this head fall into three types—ship, bull and camel. The two ship type coins are of two varieties. No. 219 bears a *dhoni* with two masts and wrigging. Rea has published two coins of this variety obtained from Gudivada [60]. Both the coins contain legends but the letters are much worn out and cannot be read with certainty. Elliot published another coin of the same variety but this does not seem to contain any legend [61]. Rapson included nineteen coins of this variety in the BMC. Some of these have the legend of Pulumāvi though incomplete. No. 219 of this Catalogue has the complete legend of Puḷumāvi though the first five letters are worn out and the last two are off the flan. No. 220 of this Catalogue belongs to another variety. Rea has published one similar coin of whose legend only na is said to be visible. Actually, however, *Kaṇasa* can be made out in the lower left corner. From the similarity of the type and general disposition of the legend I believe that this coin belongs to Śrī Yajña. Prof. Mirashi published [62] one coin of this variety obtained from Chebrolu, in the Guntur district. This coin contains the full legend of Śrī Yajña. I have published elsewhere three more coins of this variety. No. 220 of this Catalogue becomes the sixth coin of this variety.

57 *JNSI*, II, page 89 and pl. VIII, Nos. 15 and 16.
58 *IMC*, pl. XXII, No. 19.
59 *JNSI*, II, page 91 and pl. VIII, Nos. 26–28.
60 *SIBA*, pl. XIII, Nos. 53 and 54.
61 Ibid, pl. XIII, No. 52.
62 *JNSI*, III page 43.

IMPORTANCE OF THE COINS

The coins described above are important for several reasons and throw new light on many problems of Sātavāhana history.

These coins supply very valuable information about Gautamīputra Sātakarṇi, the greatest of the Sātavāhana kings. There is a general presumption among some scholars ([63]) that this monarch did not rule over Āndhradēśa. I have pointed out long ago that this view is untenable ([64]). The forty coins of this monarch included in this Catalogue and obviously obtained from the coastal Āndhra districts bear out my contention. I have pointed out previously that the hills figuring in the Nasik inscription of Pulumāvi ([65]) under the names Mahēndra, Cakōra and Siriṭhana have to be identified with the northern, central and southern parts of the Eastern Ghats. Sātavāhana coins have been found in large numbers in the Telingana districts of the Hyderabad State ([66]) lying to the west of the Ghats and most of the coins included in this Catalogue come from the districts lying to the east of the Ghats. The caitya of three, six and ten arches used by this Sātakarṇi in restriking the coins of Nahapāna indicate that independent coins bearing these devices were in circulation in the home provinces of this monarch and coins bearing these devices have been found in Āndhra districts and some of them are included in this Catalogue. Thus these coins and their find spots support my contention and prove, beyond doubt, that Gautamīputra Sātakarṇi ruled over Āndhradēśa.

Another interesting problem relates to the starting point of Gautamīputra Sātakarṇi's rule and conquests. One fact of cardinal importance in this connection is that there is no evidence of this king's rule over western Dakkan previous to the eighteenth year of his reign ([67]). It is obvious that he was ruling during the first seventeen years of his reign outside western Dakkan and the Kṣaharāta dominions and other territories conquered by him. On the basis of the find of a large number of Sātavāhana coins in the Tarhala hoard, Prof. Mirashi has suggested ([68]) that Vidarbha was the starting point of this monarch's rule and conquests. This possibility is ruled out by the fact that Vidarbha figures as one of the countries re-conquered by this king. Āndhradēsa is not mentioned as such. Further, Āndhra has yielded the largest number and greatest variety of Sātavāhana coins including those of Gautamīputra Sātakarni. The recent find of a coin of King Sātavāhana, considered the founder of the dynasty, at Kondapuram ([69]), shows that Sātavāhana rule originated in Āndhradēśa. It is well known that several generations of

[63] Gopalachari—Early History of Andhradesa, pages 61–63.
[64] *JAHC*, IV, pages 64.
[65] A Descriptive Catalogue of these coins being prepared by me and will be shortly published.
[66] *Ep. Ind.* VIII, Nasik, Ins. No. 2.
[67] *Ep Ind.* VIII, Nasik, Ins. No. 4.
[68] *JNSI*, II, pages 93–94.
[69] *Hyd. Mus. Bul.* No. 3.

Sātavāhana kings, before Gautamīpura Sātakarṇi, had confined their rule to central and eastern Dakkan on account of the Kṣaharāta conquest of western and northern Dakkan. Moreover, caitya coins of the three, six and ten arched varieties of Gautamīputra Sātakarṇi have been found in the Āndhra districts and the monarch used these varieties of the caitya in restriking the silver coins of Nahapāna. These facts show clearly that he started his rule in Āndhradēśa and extended it over other regions after conquering them.

This leads us to the consideration of a novel suggestion made by a recent writer ([70]). It has been suggested that Puḷumāvi conquered Āndhradēśa and was the first Sātavāhana king that ruled over it. Coins of Gautamīputra Sātakarṇi and Pulumāvi have been found together at Amaravati, Gudivada and a number of other places in coastal Āndhradēśa and the Telingana part of the Hyderabad State. This indicates peaceful inheritance of the Āndhra area by Puḷumāvi from his father and not his conquest.

Another important point relates to the extent of Gautamīputra Sātakarṇi's dominions. It is stated in one of the Nasik inscriptions ([71]) that the steeds of the monarch drank the waters of the three seas. This has been taken to be a conventional claim of suzerainty over the trans-Vindhyan region ([72]). The find of numerous coins of this monarch in the coastal Āndhra districts shows that his horses could have easily reached the Bay of Bengal, in the east. His presence in an army camp at Vaijayanti ([73]), in the eighteenth year of his reign, shows that his horses could drink the waters of the Arabian Sea in the west. Pulumāvi's coins have been found on the coast between Madras and Cuddalore. A Nāga general was in charge of the Bellary district in the time of Pulumāvi IV, the last Sātavāhana king ([74]). Gautamīputra Sātakarṇi's coins have been obtained from the Cuddapah and Anantapur districts. Coins of Pulumāvi and Śrī Yajña were obtained from Chittaldurg. A line drawn from Cuddalore in the east to Vaijayanti in the west through the Bellary, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Chittaldurg and North Kanara districts shows the southern border of the Sātavāhana empire. It is probable that Gautamīputra Sātakarṇi lead a predatory raid into the Tamil country from this border and reached the southern sea.

The next point relates to Sātakarṇi IV, the immediate successor of Pulumāvi. As I have already shown, this king is the Dakṣiṇāpathapati, the rival, twice defeated by the Sāka king, Rudradāman ([75]). The conquest of Rudradāman in western and northern Dakkan

[70] *See* my paper entitled "Did Pulumavi conquer Āndhradēśa" read at the Waltair session of the Indian History Congress, 1953.

[71] *Ep. Ind.* Nasik Ins. No. 2.

[72] *See* note No 70 above.

[73] *See* note No. 67 above.

[74] *Ep. Ind.* XVIII, pages 316–319.

[75] *JDHC* I?-2, p. 77.

must have confined Sātakarni to the central, southern and eastern parts of the Sātavāhana empire. His coins found in the Tarhala hoard ([76]) and included in this Catalogue bear out this fact.

The Tarhala hoard contains coins of Khada or Skanda Sātakarṇi ([77]) and one coin of his is included in this Catalogue ([78]). Obviously, this king ruled over Berar and Āndhra-desā.

I thank Dr. A. Aiyappan, Superintendent of the Madras Government Museum, for kindly permitting me to examine these coins and Mr. P. N. Mohan Das, Curator of the Numismatic section, for valuable help in the preparation of this Catalogue.

[76] *JNSI*, II pages 87–88.
[77] Ibid page 88.
[78] No. 145.

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Kana Satakarni—144.

SELECT SĀTAVĀHANA COINS IN THE GOVERNMENT MUSEUM, MADRAS.

Number.	*Metal.*	*Shape.*	*Size.*	*Weight.*	*Obverse.*	*Reverse.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)

I. CAITYA TYPE.

A. Caitya of two arches.

1	Lead.	Round.	·6	2·36 Gr.	Caitya of two unconnected arches on platform—*Vasi.*	Ujjain symbol.

B. Caitya of three arches.

2	Lead.	Round.	·4	0·87	Caitya of three arches with a wavy line below.	Ujjain symbol.
3	Do.	Do.	·4	2·04	Caitya as above surmounted by crescent with indistinct symbols on either side.	Do.
4	Do.	Do.	·4	2·15	Caitya as above with conch to left and lotus to right.	Do.
5	Do.	Do.	·6	1·97	Caitya as above—(*putasa*) *Raño Sata* ..	Do.
6	Do.	Do.	·6	3·50	Caitya with a wavy line below—*Kaṇasa Raño Go.*	Do.
7	Do.	Do.	·7	4·61	Caitya as above—*Raño Gotamipu Satakanasa.*	Do.
8	Do.	Do.	·4	0·99	Caitya as above—*Raño Siri Satakanisa* ..	Do.
9	Do.	Do.	·7	..	Caitya surmounted by a crescent—(*Raño*) *Siri Sata* (*ka*).	Do.
10	Do.	Do.	·7	2·60	Caitya without crescent—*Raño Vasaṭhiputasa Siri Pu*(*lumāvi*)*sa.*	Do.
11	Do.	Do.	·7	5·12	Caitya as above—(*Vasi*)*ṭhiputasa Sivasiri* ..	Do.
12	Do.	Do.	·7	4 04	Caitya as above—*Raño Vasaṭhiputasa Sivasiri Pulumāvisa.*	Do.
13	Do.	Do.	·7	5·35	Caitya as above—*Raño Vasaṭhiputasa Siri Cada* (*Satasa*).	Do.

C. Caitya of six arches.

14	Lead.	Round.	·7	6·15	Caitya of six arches surmounted by crescent with svastika to left—*Raño Gotamiputasa.*	Ujjain symbol.
15	Do.	Do.	·7	6·07	Caitya as above with svastika to left and glass-shaped symbol to right—*Raño Gotamiputa.*	Do.
16	Do.	Do.	·7	4·31	Caitya surmounted by crescent—*ño Satakaṇasa Go.*	Do.
17	Do.	Do.	·8	4·70	Caitya as above—(*takaṇa*) *sa Raño Gotamipu.*	Do.
18	Do.	Oval.	·9/·7	5·60	Caitya as above with svastika to left and glass-like symbol to right—*takan*(*i*)*sa Raño Gota.*	Do.
19	Do.	Round.	·7	4·57	Caitya surmounted by crescent—(*kaṇisa*) *Raño Gotami.*	Do.
20	Do.	Do.	·6	3·99	Caitya as above—*Kaṇasa*	Do.
21	Do.	Do.	·7	4·49	Caitya—*ṇasa Raño*	Do.
22	Do.	Do.	·7	2·95	Caitya with one pellet in the top arch and another to top left—(*Gotamipu*) *tasa Siri.*	Do.
23	Do.	Do.	·7	4·29	Caitya—*Raño Vasaṭhipu* (*tasa*).	Do.
24	Do.	Do.	·7	3·85	Caitya surmounted by crescent—*Raño Gotamiputasa Siri Yaña Satakaṇisa.*	Do.
25	Do.	Do.	·7	3·64	Caitya as above to right—*Raño Gotamiputasa Siri yaña Satakaṇasa.*	Do.

Number. (1)	*Metal.* (2)	*Shape.* (3)	*Size.* (4)	*Weight.* (5)	*Obverse.* (6)	*Reverse.* (7)
					I. CAITYA TYPE—*cont.*	
					C. CAITYA OF SIX ARCHES—*cont.*	
26	Lead.	Oval.	·8/·6	4·29	Caitya as above—*Raño. . . . putasa Siri. ña Sataka. . . . . . .*	Ujjain symbol.
27	Do.	Round.	·7	4·57	Caitye as above—*Raño. . . . . Siri Yaña Satakaṇasa.*	Do.
28	Do.	Oval.	·9/·7	4·69	Caitya surmounted by crescent with svastika to left and glass-shaped symbol to right—*Raño. . . . . Yaña Satakaṇasa.*	Do.
29	Do.	Round.	·7	6·16	Caitya as above—*Raño Gotamipu(tasa Siri) Yaña Sa.* ..	Do.
30	Do.	Do.	·7	4·65	Caitya surmounted by crescent—*miputasa Siri yaña Sataka.*	Do.
31	Do.	Do.	·7	1·92	Caitya without crescent—*(mi)putasa Siri Yaña Sata.*	Do.
32	Do.	Do.	·7	3·80	Caitya surmounted by crescent—*miputasa Siri Yana.*	Do.
33	Do.	Do.	·7	3·75	Caitya as above—*miputasa Siri Yaṇa* ..	Do.
34	Do.	Do.	·7	3·74	Caitya as above—*sa Siri Yaña Satakani* ..	Do.
					D. SOLID CAITYA.	
35	Lead.	Round.	·7	3·11	Caitya surmounted by crescent—*(Sa)takanasa Raño Gota(mi).*	Ujjain symbol.
36	Do.	Do.	·9	10·17	Caitya as above with lotus to left—*Satakanisa Raño (Gota).*	Do.
37	Do.	Do.	·7	5·97	Caitya as above with svastika to left and glass-shaped symbol to right—*ka(nisa) Raño Gotamiputasa.*	Do.
38	Do.	Do.	·7	5·80	Caitya surmounted by crescent—*Raño Gotamiputasa Siri.*	Do.
39	Do.	Do.	·7	5·95	Caitya as above with svastika to left and glass-shaped symbol to right—*Raño Gotamiputasa.*	Do.
40	Do.	Do.	·6	4·29	Caitya surmounted by crescent—*Satakanasa.*	Do.
41	Do.	Do.	·7	3·98	Caitya as above—*putasa Siri Yaña Satakaṇasa Raño.*	Do.
42	Do.	Do.	·7	10·73	Caitya as above with lotus to right and svastika to left—*Yana Satakaṇasa.*	Do.
43	Do.	Do.	·9	8·92	Caitya as above with lotus to right and (conch to left)—*Yana.*	Do.
					E. CAITYA OF TEN ARCHES.	
44	Lead.	Round.	·7	3·94	Caitya surmounted by crescent—*Raño Gotamiputasa (Siri).*	Ujjain symbol.
45	Do.	Do.	·7	3 67	Plain caitya—*Satasa*	Do.
46	Do.	Do.	·7	5·25	Caitya of ten thick arches—*putasa Samisa Va(si).*	Do.
47	Do.	Oval.	·7/·6	6·08	Caitya surmounted by crescent—*(mi)sa Vasathiputa.*	Do.
48	Do.	Round.	1	15·09	Caitya surmounted by crescent with conch to left and lotus to right—*putasa Siri Yaña Satakanasa.*	Ujjain symbol surmounted by crescent.
49	Do.	Do.	·7	3·75	Caitya of plain arches—*Siri Yaña Sataka* ..	Ujjain symbol.
50	Do.	Do.	·7	5·59	Caitya surmounted by crescent—*(Yaña) Satasa Go.*	Do.

Number. (1)	Metal. (2)	Shape. (3)	Size. (4)	Weight. (5)	Obverse. (6)	Reverse. (7)
					I. CAITYA TYPE—*cont.*	
					F. CAITYA OF SIX ARCHES IN SQUARE.	
51	Lead.	Square.	·6	2·53	Part of a caitya of six arches in a double line square.	Lotus design with a pellet in circle in centre.
					II. LION TYPE.	
					A. LION FACING LEFT AND UJJAIN SYMBOL.	
52	Lead.	Oval.	·9/·8	4·25	Animal with mouth open and tail curled above body.	Ujjain symbol.
53	Do.	Do.	·6/·5	1·89	Animal as above	Do.
54	Do.	Round.	·7	3·05	Animal as above—*Satakanasa Go.*	Do.
55	Do.	Do.	·8	7·31	Animal as above—*Sam(i)sa*	Do.
56	Do.	Do.	·5	2·38	Animal as above—*r(i) Yaṇa*	Do.
					B. LION FACING LEFT AND BLANK.	
57	Lead.	Round.	·5	2·06	Animal with oblong body in lower right corner.	Blank.
58	Do.	Do.	·7	5·13	Animal as above with [illegible] symbol before ..	Do.
59	Do.	Do.	·4	1·39	Animal as above with a vertical object in incuse before.	Do.
60	Do.	Do.	·5	2·76	Animal as above with a spherical object before mouth.	Do.
61	Do.	Do.	·4	1·58	Animal as above with *ka* in incuse above ..	Do.
62	Do.	Do.	·8	9·89	Animal as above with triratna symbol in incuse above.	Do.
					C. LION FACING LEFT AND CAITYA.	
63	Lead.	Round.	·5	2 87	Animal as above in incuse	Caitya of six arches.
64	Do.	Do.	·9	12·23	Animal as above	Caitya of six arches in double line square.
65	Do.	Do.	·9	15·26	Animal as above with oblong body	Caitya as above on platform with four wavy lines.
					D. LION FACING RIGHT AND BLANK.	
66	Lead.	Round.	·7	5·58	Animal as above	Blank.
67	Do.	Square.	·8/·7	4·63	Animal as above	Do.
68	Do.	Do.	1/·9	10·98	Animal as above with a cross in incuse above.	Do.
69	Do.	Do.	·5/·4	1·59	Small animal as above in incuse with [illegible] symbol above.	Do.

Number. (1)	Metal. (2)	Shape. (3)	Size. (4)	Weight. (5)	Obverse. (6)	Reverse. (7)
					II. LION TYPE—*cont.*	
					D. LION FACING RIGHT AND BLANK—*cont.*	
70	Lead.	Pendant.	·6	1·81	Animal as above on platform with one tree before and another below the tail; round object above the forepart of the body; three arches below platform, all in a circle of dots.	Blank.
					E. LION FACING RIGHT AND CAITYA.	
71	Lead.	Pendant.	·5	6·48	Animal as above in round incuse	Caitya of six arches.
					F. LION FACING LEFT AND BLANK (SMALL COINS).	
72	Lead.	Round.	·45	2 37	Animal as above in round incuse	Blank.
73	Do.	Do.	·4	1·64	Animal with oblong body and traces of letters above.	Do.
74	Do.	Do.	·5	2·38	Animal as above with two pellets at the ends of hind legs and triratna symbol before.	Do.
					G. LION FACING LEFT AND TREE AND CAITYA.	
75	Lead.	Round.	·8	4·92	Animal as above with spherical object below mouth and a symbol consisting of four pellets with a vertical between them above.	Tree with broad leaves to right and caitya of three arches to left on a platform with wavy line.
					III. HORSE TYPE.	
					A. HORSE FACING LEFT AND BLANK.	
76	Lead.	Round.	·9	9·96	Well formed animal	Blank.
77	Do.	Rectangular.	·5/·4	1·43	Animal with a diogonal line before	Do.
78	Do.	Do.	·5/·6	1·73	Animal in round incuse	Do.
79	Do.	Do.	·5/·4	1·26	Animal with oblong body and faint symbols above.	Do.
80	Do.	Do.	1/·8	10·05	Animal with spherical object below mouth and a crescent with vertical above.	Do.
81	Do.	Do.	1/·9	8·89	Animal with spherical object below mouth and crescent above.	Do.
82	Do.	Do.	·9/·8	9·07	Animal with a curved line running from above the ears above the neck and a double *ya* symbol above.	Do.
83	Do.	Do.	·8	5·77	Animal with a symbol above, two forelegs ending in pellets and two pellets before left hind leg.	Do.
84	Do.	Round.	·8	7·58	Animal with symbol above and a pellet by the side near the head.	Do.
85	Do.	Oval.	·9/·8	7·23	Animal with two small pellets above	Do.
86	Do.	Do.	1/·9	7·63	Animal with legs ending pellets and pellets below legs and mouth.	Do.
87	Do.	Do.	·9/·8	10·34	Animal with thin legs ending in pellets and a pellet near left hind leg.	Do.
88	Do.	Do.	1/·9	9·51	Animal with oblong body and a spherical object below mouth—*Raño Go.*	Do.
89	Do.	Do.	1/·9	9·86	Animal like thick block—........*Raño ka.*	Do.

III. HORSE TYPE—*cont.*

B. Horse facing left and design.

Number. (1)	*Metal.* (2)	*Shape.* (3)	*Size.* (4)	*Weight.* (5)	*Obverse.* (6)	*Reverse.* (7)
90	Lead.	Pendant.	·9	6·56	Well formed animal	Square with design.
91	Do.	Square.	·4	1·23	Animal with oblong body	Do.
92	Do.	Round.	·7	4·30	Animal with double *ya* symbol above ..	Lines and arches.
93	Do.	Do.	·8	5·02	Animal with *ya* symbol above	Three horizontal lines.
94	Do.	Do.	·8	5·02	Animal with [symbol] symbol above	Traces of design.
95	Do.	Oval.	1/·9	5 67	Crude animal	Do.
96	Do.	Do.	·8	4 06	Animal with thin legs and [symbol] symbol above..	Do.
97	Do.	Square.	·5	2·62	Animal with a pellet above and tree before ..	Two horizontal lines.
98	Do.	Oval.	1/ 9	7·78	Animal with legs ending in double pellets, a curved line over the neck and double *ya* symbol above.	Do.
99	Do.	Do.	·8/·6	5·78	Animal with *ya* symbol above and two pallets on fore knee-caps.	Three horizontal lines.
100	Do.	Do.	·8	5·14	Animal with pellet behind head, two circles and verticals above.	Traces of design.
101	Do.	Round.	·9	8·16	Animal with spherical object below mouth and crescent with dot above.	Do.
102	Do.	Do.	·8	8 24	Animal with pellets below three legs	Do.
103	Do.	Do.	·8	6·1	Animal with legs ending in pellets, one pellet below each log, *ya* symbol above and spherical object below mouth	Do.
104	Do.	Pendant.	·9	7·85	Crude animal with a thin dot below mouth.	Lines and arches.
105	Do.	Oval.	1/·9	7·74	Animal with spherical object below mouth ..	Arches and other design.
106	Do.	Round.	·8	6·16	Well formed animal with *ya* symbol before ..	Traces of design.

C. Horse facing left and Ujjain symbol.

Number. (1)	*Metal.* (2)	*Shape.* (3)	*Size.* (4)	*Weight.* (5)	*Obverse.* (6)	*Reverse.* (7)
107	Lead.	Round.	·8	8·48	Animal with tree before and crescent above—*takanasa Raño.*	Ujjain symbol.
108	Do.	Do.	·8	6·48	Animal with pellet above—*Raño Sir(i) ya(na Sata) kaṇ(i).*	Do.
109	Do.	Do.	·8	5·80	Animal with curved line over neck—*Siri Vasa (thi).*	Do.

D. Horse facing left and caitya.

Number. (1)	*Metal.* (2)	*Shape.* (3)	*Size.* (4)	*Weight.* (5)	*Obverse.* (6)	*Reverse.* (7)
110	Lead.	Round.	·8	6·01	Animal with oblong body and symbol above and a pellet below the mouth.	Caitya of six arches.
111	Do.	Do.	·8	3·93	Animal with double *ya* symbol above and a spherical object below the mouth.	Caitya of many tiers.
112	Do.	Do.	·8	4·24	Animal with trident symbol above and spherical object below the mouth.	Traces of a caitya.
113	Do.	Do.	·8	3·95	Animal with symbol above and spherical object below mouth.	Caitya of six arches.
114	Do.	Do.	·8	6·36	Animal with legs ending in pellets, *ya* symbol above and spherical object below mouth.	Part of a caitya.

Number. (1)	*Metal.* (2)	*Shape.* (3)	*Size.* (4)	*Weight.* (5)	*Obverse.* (6)	*Reverse.* (7)
					III. HORSE TYPE—*cont.*	
					D. Horse facing left and caitya—*cont.*	
115	Lead.	Round.	·8	6·05	Animal with ujjain symbol above, a pellet on the head and spherical object on the right.	Part of a caitya.
116	Do.	Do.	·8	5·81	Crude animal—*Go*.................*Sataka.*	Caitya of twelve arches on platform.
					E. Horse facing left and caitya and tree.	
117	Lead.	Round.	·8	6·52	Crude animal with trident symbol above ..	Tree to right and caitya of six arches to left.
118	Do.	Do.	·8	5·10	Animal with ujjain symbol above and spherical object below mouth.	Tree of broad leaves to right and caitya of six arches to left.
119	Do.	Do.	·8	8·01	Animal with double *ya* symbol above ..	Tree to left and railing to right.
					F. Horse facing left and horse.	
120	Lead.	Oval.	9/·8	6·61	Well formed animal with a symbol above and spherical object before.	Horse facing left with symbol before.
					G. Horse facing right and Ujjain symbol.	
121	Lead.	Oval.	1/·8	6·47	Running animal with a symbol above ..	Ujjain symbol.
122	Do.	Do.	·7/·6	2·12	Fine animal—*taka (nisa Raño) Gotami* ..	Do.
123	Do.	Do.	·6	3·92	Animal with a round object before—...... *putasa Sri Ya.*	Do.
124	Do.	Do.	·7	4·43	Fine animal—*Yana Sataka*	Do.
					IV. ELEPHANT TYPE.	
					A. Elephant facing left and Ujjain symbol.	
125	Lead.	Round.	·7	6·12	Crude animal with oblong body, thin legs, trunk hanging, spherical object before mouth and *ya* symbol above.	Ujjain symbol.
126	Do.	Do.	·7	5·53	Well formed animal with trunk hanging ..	Do.
127	Do.	Do.	·7	6·16	Animal as above —*takanisa Raño Gotami* ..	Do.
128	Do.	Do.	·7	6·12	Animal with trunk hanging—*takanisa Raño Gotami.*	Do.
129	Do.	Do.	·7	4·94	Animal as above—*takanisa Raño*	Do.
130	Do.	Do.	·7	4·13	Animal as above—*kan(i)sa Raño Gotami* ..	Do.
131	Do.	Do.	·7	5·61	Stout animal with trunk hanging—*Raño (Go) tamiputa(sa).*	Do.
132	Do.	Do.	·8	4·12	Animal as above—*Raño Gotamiputasa* ..	Do.
133	Do.	Do.	·7	3·70	Animal as above—*(ño) Gotamiputasa* ..	Do.
134	Do.	Do.	·7	2·17	Animal with jewelled neck and trunk upraised—*Satakanasa.*	Do.
135	Do.	Do.	·7	2·24	Animal as above—*(Sa)takanasa*	Do.

Number. (1)	Metal. (2)	Shape. (3)	Size. (4)	Weight. (5)	Obverse. (6)	Reverse. (7)
					IV. ELEPHANT TYPE—*cont.*	
					A. ELEPHANT FACING LEFT AND UJJAIN SYMBOL—*cont.*	
136	Lead.	Round.	·7	1·79	Animal as above—*Sataka*	Ujjain symbo surmounted by crescent.
137	Do.	Do.	·7	3 12	Animal as above—(*Raño*) *Puḷumāvisa* ..	Do.
138	Do.	Pendant.	·7/·6	2·83	Animal with jewelled neck—*tasa Puḷumā* ..	Do.
139	Do.	Round.	·7	3·11	Animal as above—*ri Pulumāvi*	Do.
140	Do.	Do.	·7	2 99	Animal with trunk upraised, jewelled neck and binding chord—*Puḷumā*	Ujjain symbol.
141	Do.	Do.	·7	4 93	Animal with trunk hanging—(*sa*) *Siri Yaña Sata.*	Do.
142	Do.	Do.	·7	2 53	Animal as above—*ña Siri Yaṇasa*	Do.
143	Do.	Do.	·7	1·83	Animal as above—(*ña*) *Siri Yana*	Do.
144	Do.	Do.	·8	1·97	Animal with jewelled neck and trunk hanging —*ri Kana Satakana.*	Do.
145	Do.	Do.	·8	3 69	Animal as above—*Khada Sataka*	Do.
146	Do.	Do.	·6	3·17	Animal with trunk hanging—*Siri Vaha* ..	Do.

B. ELEPHANT AND UJJAIN SYMBOL—SMALL COINS.

(i) *Elephant facing left and legend.*

147 Crude animal with the letter *va* on the rim.
148 Animal with body in three parts and trunk hanging —*Sa.*
149 Animal with a stout body—*ma.*
150 Animal with trunk upraised—*na va.*
151 Animal as above—*Siri.*
152 Animal with oblong body and trunk raised—*sa ma.*
153 Animal with body in three spheres and binding chord—*Gota.*
154 Animal with stout body—*Sava.*
155 Decorated animal with trunk upraised—*Raño.*
156 Animal with trunk hanging and two riders above—*Vasa.*
157 Animal with body in three parts—*risa.*
158 Caparisoned animal—*vama.*
159 Animal with trunk hanging—*saga.*
160 Animal as above —*vaha.*
161 Animal with trunk upraised and tusk visible—*saha.*
162 Animal with jewelled neck, trunk upraised and binding chord—*ra pa.*
163 Plain animal—*Sarava.*
164 Animal as above—*Saraga.*
165 Animal as above—*sarasa.*
166 Animal with body in three pellets—*sarapa.*
167 Animal as above with trunk hanging and binding chord—*saraka.*
168 Animal with trunk upraised—*Raño Go.*
169 Animal as above—*Raño Ya.*
170 Stout animal—*Vasathi.*
171 Animal as above—*vasara.*
172 Animal with trunk upraised—*Gavara.*

IV. ELEPHANT TYPE—*cont.*

B. ELEPHANT AND UJJAIN SYMBOL—SMALL COINS—*cont.*

(i) *Elephant facing left and legend*—cont.

173 Stout animal—*rathapa*.
174 Crude animal—*Sataka*.
175 Stout animal with trunk upraised—*Yaña Sataka*.
176 Animal with body in three spheres—*Raña Gota*.
177 Animal with jewelled neck and trunk upraised—*Siri Sataka*.
178 Animal as above —*Siri Puḷuma*.
179 Animal as above—*Satakaṇa*.
180 Animal as above—*Sava Raño*.

(ii) *Elephant with trunk half-raised.*

181 Animal with head in one pellet.
182 Animal with head in two pellets.

(iii) *Animal with trunk fully raised.*

183 Stout animal with body in three thick pellets and jewelled neck.
184 Animal as above with binding chord hanging.
185 Animal with oblong body and a pellet before head.
186 Animal with thin legs, a pellet in open mouth and two verticals above.

(iv) *Animal with trunk stretched.*

187 Animal with body in three parts and a symbol above.
188 Animal with body in two parts, a symbol above and binding chord.

(v) *Animal with pig-like body.*

189 Animal with head like a rectangle and protruding trunk.
190 Animal with head in one pellet and legs ending in pellets.
191 Animal with head in two pellets.
192 Animal with head in three pellets and trunk hanging.
193 Animal with head as above and trunk stretched.
194 Animal with head as above and *ma* symbol above.

(vi) *Animal with body in three pellets.*

195 Animal with head made of one big and many small pellets.
196 Animal with head in two pellets and a small pellet above.
197 Animal with head as above and *va* above it.
198 Animal with body in three thick pellets.
199 Animal with oblong head and trunk hanging.
200 Animal with faint symbols above body.
201 Animal with a pellet above the head.
202 Animal with *va ma* above.
203 Animal with binding chord and a pellet above.
204 Animal with two thick pellets above.
205 Animal with head in three pellets, binding chord and *ma* above.

IV. ELEPHANT TYPE—*cont.*

B. Elephant and Ujjain symbol—Small coins—*cont.*

(vii) *Stout caparisoned animal.*

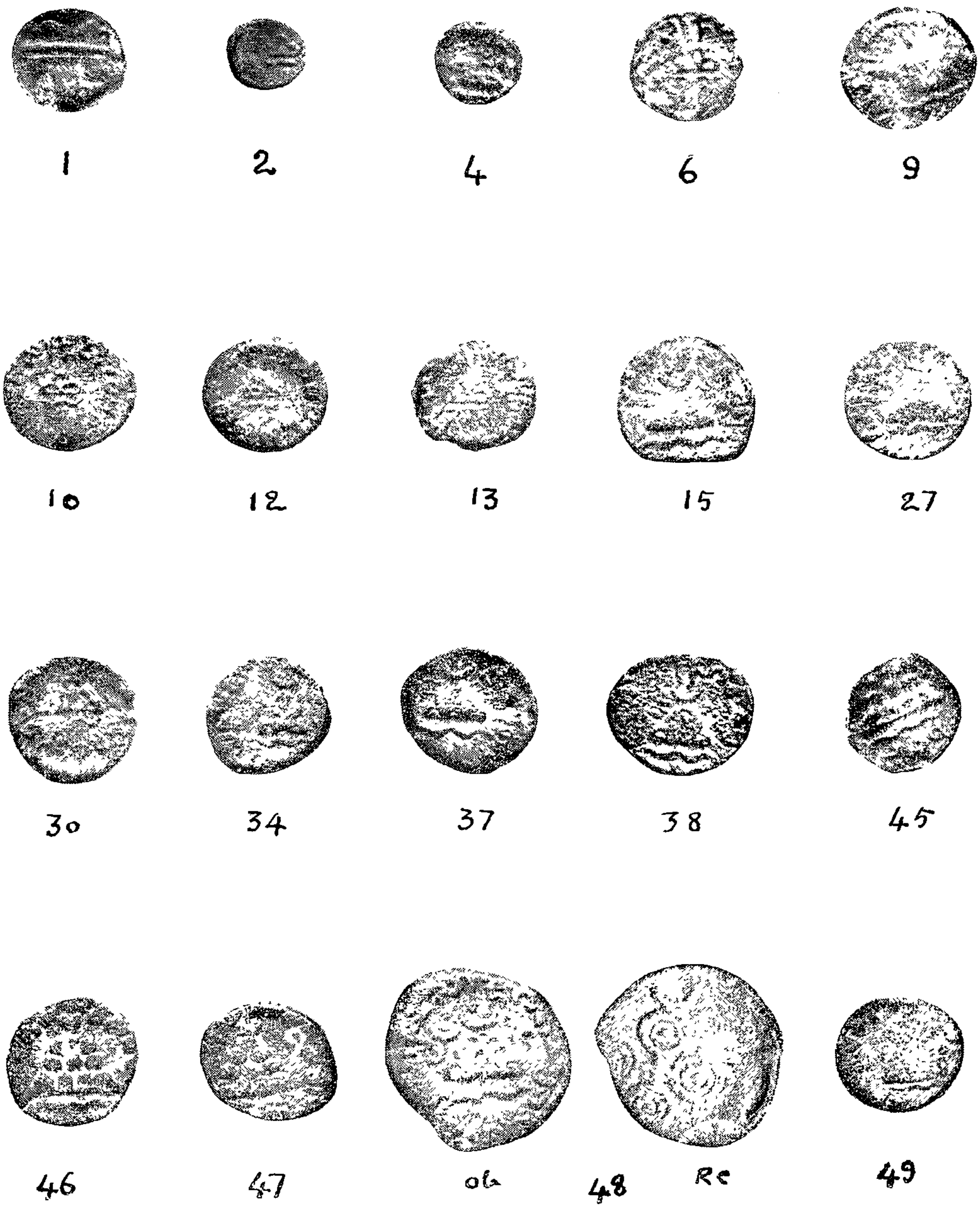
206 Animal with trunk upraised.
207 Animal as above with tusk visible.
208 Animal as above with traces of letters above.

(viii) *Animal with symbols.*

209 Animal with body in three parts, trunk stretched and a pellet above.
210 Animal with trunk hanging and crescent above.
211 Animal as above with binding chord.
212 Animal as above with symbol above.
213 Stout animal with one pellet above.
214 Animal as above with two pellets above.
215 Animal as above with one pellet above.
216 Animal as above with three pellets above.
217 Animal as above with four pellets above.
218 Animal as above with dots and *na* above.

(ix) *Miscellaneous types.*

Number. (1)	*Metal.* (2)	*Shape.* (3)	*Size.* (4)	*Weight.* (5)	*Obverse.* (6)	*Reverse.* (7)
219	Lead.	Round.	6	..	Dhonie with two masts and wrigging—*sa Siri Pulumà.*	Ujjain symbol.
220	Do.	Do.	..	..	Ship of two masts with conch to lower left, glass-shaped symbol to lower right and fish below—*Samisa Siri Yaña Satakanisa.*	Do.
221	Do.	Do.	..	..	Humped bull facing left. Traces of legend. ..	Traces of design.
222	Do.	Do.	..	..	Camel facing left with body in three parts, a pellet below mouth and *ma* symbol above.	Ujjain symbol.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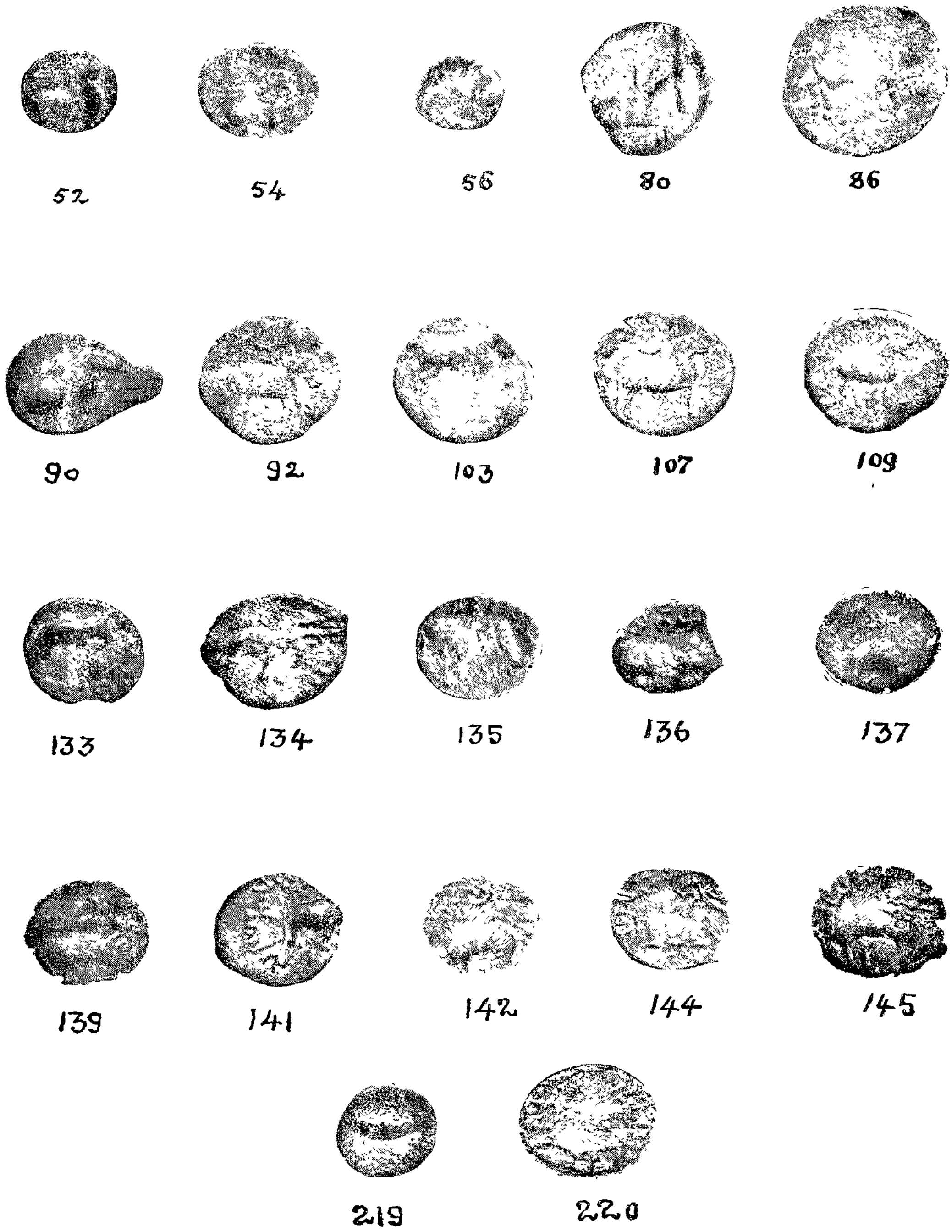
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